

# TRANSLATIONS AND THE WORK OF PROOF READERS OCCUPY HOUSE TIME

**Printing Committee Work Is Brought Up Early  
and Nothing Else Has a Chance  
Up to Adjournment.**

(From Sunday's Daily.)

What will be the disposition of the House as to pay for the work of putting into the vernacular the bills presented to it, is still undecided, though there was a breezy half hour spent on it yesterday. The House adjourned during the talking. There was a report made showing the men who are doing the work, but despite Mr. Harris' demand that the bills for work done be shown to the House they did not come in.

The session of the lower body was unproductive of result other than the submission of a few reports, for the discussion of the matter of pay consumed all the time left after translations were made. There were a number of newly printed bills laid before the members and the outlook is that there will be some work done upon these, as soon as the committees get down to the labor of considering them in earnest.

The Senate did some hard work during the morning, giving a large number of measures second reading, among them those affecting court procedure and passed to third reading the emergency appropriation bill, adding to it a clause which will permit of the widening and straightening of the Waialae road, so that the Rapid Transit line may be pushed along. The business was left in good condition and the bills are well advanced.

## WORK OF THE LOWER HOUSE

The Military Committee reported as follows, as the first business of the House: In favor of appropriating \$5,000 for armory for Co. I, N. G. H., at Waiuku; \$5,000 instead of \$15,000 for an armory at Hilo; against an appropriation for the Hilo band, on the ground that it was a local institution.

### FAVOR MANY ROADS.

The Committee on Public Lands reported at length, Wright dissenting, with a minority report favoring \$20,000 for Kona roads, dropped by the committee. The report contains: \$3000 for extension of road leading from Honanau at Keokea, South Kona; \$2500 instead of \$3000 as in the resolution, for a road from the Keel end of Honanau road to Palipoko; \$5000 for a road from Kalahiki (uka) to Pahoehe (uka); \$6000 for new road from Hoheana beach to Keala beach, and from Keala to Kokea, mauka; \$5000 for road from Maalea to Lahaina, Maui; \$4000 for road from Keahulalo to Kiholo, North Kona; \$5000 for repair of road from Kiholo to Huehue, North Kona; \$25,000 for repair of roads in Kau; \$14,350 for bridges on Oahu; \$8000 for road from Waimea to Nohoanaka, South Kohala; \$4000 for repair of road from Waimea to Maawakea, South Kohala; \$10,000 for a new road from upper end of Kaahuhuu road to Waimea road; \$10,000 for new graded road from J. G. Jones' store at Kukuihaele plantation to join the Kaahuhuu road; \$3000 for constructing new roads, etc., from Pail Kaluahuine to Kukuihaele; \$2000 for repairing road from Kukuihaele church to Kapulena church; \$3000 for repair of road from Kapulena church to Puaheli; \$4000 for repairing road from Puaheli gulch to Halekolu gulch; \$6000 for repairing road from Nohoanaka to Pololikananu; \$3000 for repairing road from Kukuihaele church to Kapulena church.

Kupihua presented petitions of many citizens of the Fifth District, praying for a public cemetery and other health regulations were received and referred to the Health Committee. A large number of bills were ready and were distributed to members.

### FIGHT OVER PRICES.

The Printing Committee reported that 104 bills had been sent to various offices to be printed at the rate of \$1.50 a page and submitted the following list of translators: Enoch Johnson, J. M. Poeper, D. H. Kahalele, John Sheldon, W. J. Coelho, John Kea, George Markham, John Wise, C. Pianaia, William Rathburn, Charles Blake, Charles Nottley, D. Kalanokalani, Jr., and J. A. Akina.

Harris said that his resolution called for the bills incurred by the Printing Committee. The Speaker said that he wanted to call attention of the committee to the fact that the committee had no right to employ translators. He read the rules to show that the official interpreter was responsible for translations and had the choice of his assistants with the consent of the Speaker.

He said the Speaker was responsible for the conduct of the business of the House. In the list presented the chair could realize that competent men as well as incompetents had been employed. The committee, he said, had no authority to hire men to work as translators.

### WILL PAY NO MORE.

Under the circumstances, he said, he would be obliged to rule that work contracted for would be paid for at the rate of 50 cents a page and the vote of the House would be necessary to secure any larger pay.

Harris raised the point that his resolution called for the amounts expended and yet he could not find that the committee had furnished the information. He then moved the adoption of the minority report of the Printing Committee. This was called up and Kuma-lae took the floor to urge an allowance for proof reading. He said the labor was necessary and that the House by refusal would compel the committee to pay bills incurred. He said it would be foolish to employ men and not pay them. He asserted that printers did not want to do the work until they found that some one else was doing it. He said the proofreaders were the translators.

# LABOR ON THE BOND ISSUE AT WASHINGTON

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—Difficulties in the way of the Hawaiian bonds have delayed the issue. It is realized that the law, authorizing payment of fire claims, was not carefully drawn and that knowledge now possessed, could have been used profitably to improve the measure before it was acted upon by Congress.

However, the issue of bonds will probably be ready by the time this letter reaches Honolulu. But it may take longer. There have been annoying delays because of the divided jurisdiction between the Department of the Interior and the Treasury Department and what is several people's business is nobody's business. The low rate of interest, four per cent, considering the brief term, which was emphasized in a cabergram from here a couple of weeks ago, has proven a constant stumbling block. Mr. W. O. Smith and Mr. J. G. Pratt have been working diligently with the Treasury Department and the Department of the Interior authorities to expedite the negotiations. Were it not for their presence here it is doubtful if Hawaii would see anything of the bonds for some months. It is probable that the bonds will be so drawn as to be payable, principle and interest, in New York in gold.

### WILCOX GETS NOTHING.

Delegate Wilcox has been unable to proceed any farther with his bill for the modification of election laws in Hawaii. As stated in my last letter the Committee on Territories only agreed to report the bill so that Mr. Wilcox could go back to Hawaii and say that he had done something this winter. He has introduced several petitions from people in the islands which have been referred to the House Committee on Territories, where they will repose. These petitions are as follows:

Petitions of 696 voters of Honolulu, Hawaii, for the enactment of a law to provide the Hawaiian citizens with homesteads from the public lands in Hawaii.

Also, petitions of 455 voters of Honolulu, for the enactment of a law transferring all Territorial lands for the purposes of counties, towns and municipalities.

Also, petitions of 579 voters of Honolulu, for the enactment of a law transferring the care and maintenance of the leper settlement of Kalaupapa, Molokai, to the Federal Government; also to make it a leper reservation for the United States and Hawaii alone.

Also, resolution of the Home Rule Party of the Territory of Hawaii, commending and urging the speedy enactment by Congress of certain recommendations made by the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

A patent has been granted to Mr. Robert Scott, of Honolulu, for a machine for conveying and loading crops of merchandise.

The Senate, at the request of Senator Foraker, has ordered the printing of 1,682 copies of the report and appendices of the Mitchell subcommittee report on the Hawaiian Islands.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

# CAPITAL READY FOR THOSE WHO ARE WILLING TO ENGAGE IN FIBER PLANTING ON OAHU

The men who are behind the Hawaiian Fiber Company and the Oahu Railway and Land Company have reached the conclusion that they are so well satisfied with the prospect for certain profit to follow the cultivation here of sisal on a large scale that they will back practical farmers, who wish to engage in the growing of the product, who on their part, will show an evidence of wishing to engage, in good faith, in the cultivation of the fiber plant.

The proposition, to put it in few words, is this: The Oahu Railway Company has title to large bodies of land that are believed to be adapted for the growing of sisal. It is proposed that these lands shall be rented in small tracts to men wishing to engage in sisal production, the Hawaiian Fiber Company to mill their product and extract the fiber, the rent for the land to be paid in a certain percentage of the fiber yielded. This is probably the best proposition ever made for the encouragement of small farming in a perfectly practical way on the islands. The men who are behind it, and who are willing to back the sisal grower, have the money to do what they propose to do, and are perfectly responsible in every way. A mill will be put up to macerate the sisal and prepare the fiber for market, and the growers can haul their product to this mill and have it prepared for shipment. And the grower, moreover, can take any sized tract of land he thinks he can handle.

In the case of men who wish to engage in the industry on a large scale, operating their own mills, provision will be made for leasing them tracts of land of any size they may desire. Thus the farmer can mill his own product, or he can have it milled for him at one of the larger mills—it is intended to have several if the plan succeeds—to be built by the owners of the land. Lands that are now lying idle will thus be brought under cultivation, to the profit of the owners, and to the building up of it is hoped, of a number of prosperous communities where are now vast waste tracts that are practically worthless as they lie. The railway company, of course, will make a profit also from the hauling of the sisal. It is intended to build a line from the coast to the interior, to be used to haul the sisal to the coast for shipment to the mills. The sisal is made the home of thousands of active and wide-awake American

farmers, raising their families on the soil.

In connection with the interest at present being aroused in sisal, the Fiber Company has also undertaken a number of tests, whose results will tend to establish a wide knowledge of the adaptability of soils of various quality and at divers elevations for the growing of sisal. It has been claimed that fiber grown on the lower and drier lands was of greater length and of somewhat higher quality than that raised on the richer soils of the higher lands, where there was a great precipitation, but on the other hand that the yield of the sisal plants on the higher lands was greater in bulk. With a view to establish the truth or falsity of these claims, the fiber company has been getting samples of sisal grown on various kinds of soil and at different elevations, extracting the fiber and sending it to experts on the mainland for their opinion as to its length, quality and general adaptability for commercial uses.

Tests of the fiber grown in several different localities have already been made in this way, with results so far that are eminently satisfactory in all cases. Notably, there has been received the expert's report on a lot of fiber grown on the Lihaleha tract, at an elevation of between 800 and 900 feet above sea level, and on land that is very rich, with a heavy annual rainfall. This land lies right alongside the colony lands at Wahiawa, in fact, and is of the same quality in all respects. The expert reported that the sample of fiber submitted was equal to the best that is grown in Yucatan and that it was as good as there is. Yucatan, in fact, is the place where is grown the finest quality of sisal grown in the world. If sisal of a marketable quality can be grown on the high lands as well as on the low, dry coral lands, there is no reason why its production should not become in time one of the chief sources of the wealth of the islands.

The Fiber Company, whose address is 612, asks growers of sisal in all parts of the islands to send increased samples, to be tested under this arrangement, to get the expert's opinion. Not more than two dozen boxes of the plant will be wanted from each grower. These will be put through the mill, and will then be marked and the fiber packed most carefully and sent to the coast for submission to the judges. The results from each lot, of course, are final.

Hon. Max J. Baehr, United States Consul at Cienfuegos, Cuba, has forwarded to the State Department, under date of January 23, an account of the sugar crop in Santa Clara, in which he says:

"The sugar-cane-grinding season commenced about a month ago, and, deeming it of interest to commerce to have information as to the sugar crop in the Province of Santa Clara, I submit the following statement:

"All the 'ingenios' (sugar estates) in this province are now grinding, and a good crop is anticipated by the planters, who are much elated, as the production will be larger than last year, and the price for sugar is already considerably higher.

"This province produced last year 279,559 tons, and it is estimated that this year's production will exceed the last by 55,629 tons; in fact, some of the ingenios have now come standing in their fields than they will be able to grind, as the grinding has to be stopped in the latter part of May, when the rainy season sets in.

"There have come into Cienfuegos 101,587 bags, and about 55,000 of these rest having been stored to await better prices, which are not expected until the reciprocity treaty has been ratified. The treaty is the sole hope of the planters."

ERNEST G. WALKER.

# PORTO RICANS SENATE IS ARE KICKING READY FOR ITS WORK Under a Special Order Action Begins.

(From Monday's daily.)

County bill work should mark the action of both houses of the Legislature today. It is certain that the Senate proposes to begin active and close labor along that line, and all that remains to be done then is to get the bill before the House.

The work of the upper body begins under a rule which fixes the order of the three most important measures. The county law will come up first, then the loan and finally the appropriation measures, these three occupying the attention of the upper body until they have been completed. The only possible hitch is that the English version of the county law may not be complete, although it has been definitely promised. The most recent delay in the consideration of county legislation was in no way due to either printer or committee, but a misunderstanding was, in reality, back of it all. The measure, as introduced, was that of the Republican commission, the pamphlet form measure being submitted. It was the intention of the Republican members to have printed only the Hawaiian version, and to follow the measure through the committee, using the pamphlet printed by the Republican committee.

This sounded well enough, but when the time came it did not pan out properly. Speaker Beckley had not thoroughly understood the proposal, and when on Friday the Hawaiian version was on hand and action was proposed, he vetoed procedure under any such course. He said it would be necessary to have an English bill, printed in regular form, so that amendments could be followed closely by all the members of the House, which, in his opinion, would be impossible and likely to produce confusion. Consequently he ordered an English copy printed, and this is what will cause the delay, if any occurs.

In the House, the plan is the same as has been contemplated from the first. If the bill is brought before the body at all the plan is to refer it to the committee of the whole, and at once move to go into committee. Should this be done the committee would make the bill the daily order, and nothing would be allowed to interfere, except the emergency appropriation bill, which it is desired to pass with as much speed as possible, as the road work on this island is pau until money is forthcoming. The Republican situation is clearing. The outlook is that there will be a getting together of the various elements, though several of the Hawaiian members have declared they will not act longer with certain of their own party. There was to have been a caucus yesterday of the members of the lower house, but only four of the majority showed up at the hour set, and after a good long wait they called it off and separated to their homes to get a good rest for the battles of today.

There was a caucus of Republican members, however, during the afternoon. It followed the gathering at Pualelani. The decision of the Kuma-lae men was that there should be no delay as to the immediate rushing through of a county measure. Little discussion was had on the subject of amendments, for the plan is to secure some kind of work and thus avoid the charge of delaying the session for selfish reasons.

The Home Rulers have not abandoned hope that they will be able to score, and largely too, on the consideration of the county bill. It is not the intention of the minority to again attempt to force their bill, according to what has become the gossip of the day, but rather to move the various sections of their measure as substitutes for the sections of the Republican measure as they come up. There has been promised some Republican support for various features of the Home Rule bill, and consequently it is thought that there may be a large number of amendments before the measure goes up to the Senate.

## MONEY WAITING IN WASHINGTON

Governor Dole received the following cablegram yesterday from the Secretary of the Interior:

"WASHINGTON, March 7.—To Governor, Hawaii.—Territorial bonds and regulations under Fire Claims Act ready for shipment. Has Legislature appropriated and Governor remitted to Secretary Treasury money for expenses incident to disbursement of Federal appropriation by representative of Treasury Department who will go to Honolulu."

HITCHCOCK.

ed, will be sent to the grower, the entire test being made free of charge. The value of a test of this kind can hardly be estimated, but growers of sisal will understand how much it will mean to them. If they are raising fiber of the first class, this will advise them of the fact and give them some pointers as to its disposition with the largest amount of profit to themselves.

The Oahu Railway Company yesterday obtained samples of sisal from the Government Agricultural Experiment Station, on Punchbowl, and this will be sent to Hawaii to have the fiber extracted preparatory to making the test. This is from the western end of land, the Waialae forest region, in fact, and will be a special test of sisal grown on high land.

County bill work should mark the action of both houses of the Legislature today. It is certain that the Senate proposes to begin active and close labor along that line, and all that remains to be done then is to get the bill before the House.

The work of the upper body begins under a rule which fixes the order of the three most important measures. The county law will come up first, then the loan and finally the appropriation measures, these three occupying the attention of the upper body until they have been completed. The only possible hitch is that the English version of the county law may not be complete, although it has been definitely promised. The most recent delay in the consideration of county legislation was in no way due to either printer or committee, but a misunderstanding was, in reality, back of it all. The measure, as introduced, was that of the Republican commission, the pamphlet form measure being submitted. It was the intention of the Republican members to have printed only the Hawaiian version, and to follow the measure through the committee, using the pamphlet printed by the Republican committee.

This sounded well enough, but when the time came it did not pan out properly. Speaker Beckley had not thoroughly understood the proposal, and when on Friday the Hawaiian version was on hand and action was proposed, he vetoed procedure under any such course. He said it would be necessary to have an English bill, printed in regular form, so that amendments could be followed closely by all the members of the House, which, in his opinion, would be impossible and likely to produce confusion. Consequently he ordered an English copy printed, and this is what will cause the delay, if any occurs.

In the House, the plan is the same as has been contemplated from the first. If the bill is brought before the body at all the plan is to refer it to the committee of the whole, and at once move to go into committee. Should this be done the committee would make the bill the daily order, and nothing would be allowed to interfere, except the emergency appropriation bill, which it is desired to pass with as much speed as possible, as the road work on this island is pau until money is forthcoming. The Republican situation is clearing. The outlook is that there will be a getting together of the various elements, though several of the Hawaiian members have declared they will not act longer with certain of their own party. There was to have been a caucus yesterday of the members of the lower house, but only four of the majority showed up at the hour set, and after a good long wait they called it off and separated to their homes to get a good rest for the battles of today.

There was a caucus of Republican members, however, during the afternoon. It followed the gathering at Pualelani. The decision of the Kuma-lae men was that there should be no delay as to the immediate rushing through of a county measure. Little discussion was had on the subject of amendments, for the plan is to secure some kind of work and thus avoid the charge of delaying the session for selfish reasons.

The Home Rulers have not abandoned hope that they will be able to score, and largely too, on the consideration of the county bill. It is not the intention of the minority to again attempt to force their bill, according to what has become the gossip of the day, but rather to move the various sections of their measure as substitutes for the sections of the Republican measure as they come up. There has been promised some Republican support for various features of the Home Rule bill, and consequently it is thought that there may be a large number of amendments before the measure goes up to the Senate.

Among these are said to be sections placing the schools in the absolute control of the counties and providing Territorial aid for them. The district magistrates and the road boards are proposed to be elected instead of appointed, as is provided in the bill submitted by the Republicans. It is understood, also, that the Home Rulers will oppose the proposal for a Territorial Board of Equalization.

There was no quorum at the proposed meeting of the Republican Territorial committee on Saturday evening.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY is intended especially for coughs, colds, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received giving accounts of the good works of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It has cured of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough has shown that it cures that disease of all dangerous results. It is especially prized by mothers because it contains nothing injurious; and there is no real danger in giving it, even to babies. It always cures and cures quickly. All druggists and dealers in C. Chamberlain & Co., Ltd. agents for Hawaii Territory.